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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/998,888	10/30/2001	Jeffrey D. Schwartz	100110048-1	7263

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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY  
Intellectual Property Administration  
P.O. Box 272400  
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

PAN, JOSEPH T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2135

DATE MAILED: 06/21/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/998,888

Applicant(s)

SCHWARTZ ET AL.

Examiner

Joseph Pan

Art Unit

2135

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 October 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 October 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/4/2001.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 3, 7, 9, 15, 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Challener et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,470,454).

#### Referring to claim 1:

Challener et al. teach:

An appliance security method, the appliance is operable to be used by a user and serviced using a security mechanism, comprising:

Associating an appliance with a unique identifier (see figure 4A, item 453; and column 3, lines 51-53 of Challener et al.);

Associating the unique security mechanism with the unique identifier, the unique security mechanism required to service the appliance (see figure 4B, item 469; column 1, lines 15-18, and column 3, lines 49-55 of Challener et al.).

#### Referring to claim 3:

Challener et al. teach:

The unique security mechanism comprises associating with the appliance a password (see column 3, lines 49-55 of Challener et al.).

#### Referring to claims 7, 15:

These claims have limitations which are similar to those of claim 1, thus they are rejected with the same rationale applied against claim 1 above.

#### Referring to claim 9, 17:

These claims have limitations which are similar to those of claim 3, thus they are rejected with the same rationale applied against claim 3 above.

3. Claims 2, 4, 8, 10, 16, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Challener et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,470,454), and further in view of Callam (U.S. Patent No. 6,735,698).

Referring to claim 2:

i. Challener et al. teach the claimed subject matter: Challener et al. teach an appliance security method to associate the unique security mechanism with the unique identifier of the appliance. However, Challener et al. do not explicitly mention security drive lock mechanism.

ii. Callam discloses a security mechanism for hard drive lock via password (see column 1, lines 24-28 of Callam).

iii. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Callam into the system of Challener et al. to ensure that booting of any non-authorized hard drive or CD won't be successful.

iv. The ordinary skilled person would have been motivated to have applied the teaching of Callam into the system of Challener et al., as thefts of portable computers become more common and more costly, an assortment of devices and systems have been proposed for securing portable computers from theft. Solutions such as password protection on BIOS, hard drive and operating system have been implemented (see column 1, lines 4-28 of Callam).

Referring to claim 4:

i. Challener et al. teach the claimed subject matter: Challener et al. teach an appliance security method to associate the unique security mechanism with the unique identifier of the appliance. However, Challener et al. do not explicitly mention security mechanism for BIOS protection.

ii. Callam discloses a security mechanism for BIOS protection via password (see column 1, lines 24-28 of Callam).

iii. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Callam into the system of Challener et al. to prevent the system from unauthorized access to the BIOS setup routines.

iv. The ordinary skilled person would have been motivated to have applied the teaching of Callam into the system of Challener et al., as thefts of portable computers become more common and more costly, an assortment of devices and systems have been proposed for securing portable computers from theft. Solutions such as password protection on BIOS, hard drive and operating system have been implemented (see column 1, lines 4-28 of Callam).

Referring to claim 8,16:

These claims have limitations which are similar to those of claim 2, thus they are rejected with the same rationale applied against claim 2 above.

Referring to claim 10,18:

These claims have limitations which are similar to those of claim 4, thus they are rejected with the same rationale applied against claim 4 above.

4. Claims 5, 6, 11, 12, 19, 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Challener et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,470,454), and further in view of Mark (U.S. Patent No. 5,949,874).

Referring to claim 6:

i. Challener et al. teach the claimed subject matter: Challener et al. teach an appliance security method to associate the unique security mechanism with the unique identifier of the appliance. However, Challener et al. do not explicitly mention to rotate passwords.

ii. Mark discloses a system which utilizes the security mechanism of rotating passwords (see column 18, lines 24-28 of Mark).

iii. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Mark into the system of Challener et al. to prevent the occurrence of fraudulent transactions (see column 2, lines 18-19 of Mark).

iv. The ordinary skilled person would have been motivated to have applied the teaching of Mark into the system of Challener et al. to provide enhanced security to the system by rotating passwords.

Referring to claim 5:

i. Challener et al. teach the claimed subject matter: Challener et al. teach an appliance security method to associate the unique security mechanism with the unique identifier of the appliance. However, Challener et al. do not specifically mention to utilize a plurality of unique security mechanisms for an appliance with the unique identifier.

ii. Mark discloses a system which utilizes the security mechanism of passwords (see column 7, lines 59-61) and the security mechanism of rotating passwords (see column 18, lines 24-28 of Mark).

iii. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Mark into the system of Challener et al. to prevent the occurrence of fraudulent transactions (see column 2, lines 18-19 of Mark).

iv. The ordinary skilled person would have been motivated to have applied the teaching of Mark into the system of Challener et al. to provide enhanced security to the system.

Referring to claim 11, 19:

These claims have limitations which are similar to those of claim 5, thus they are rejected with the same rationale applied against claim 5 above.

Referring to claim 12, 20:

These claims have limitations which are similar to those of claim 6, thus they are rejected with the same rationale applied against claim 6 above.

5. Claims 13, 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Challener et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,470,454), and further in view of Shindler et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,359,636).

Referring to claim 13:

i. Challener et al. teach the claimed subject matter: Challener et al. teach an appliance security method to associate the unique security mechanism with the unique identifier of the appliance. However, Challener et al. do not specifically mention to use the security mechanism with an entertainment system.

ii. Shindler discloses an entertainment system (see column 5, lines 61-63 of Shindler et al.).

iii. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Shindler et al. into the system of Challener et al., to provide security mechanism in an entertainment system to ensure that only an authorized person can access the system configuration data. This is especially important for a network appliance, such as an entertainment system.

iv. The ordinary skilled person would have been motivated to combine the teaching of Shindler et al. into the system of Challener et al. for securing the access to systems for establishing system settings or configurations (see column 1, lines 11-13 of Challener et al.).

Referring to claim 14:

i. Challener et al. teach the claimed subject matter: Challener et al. teach an appliance security method to associate the unique security mechanism with the unique identifier of the appliance. However, Challener et al. do not specifically mention a GUI (graphical user interface) interface.

ii. Shindler disclose GUI interface in an entertainment system (see column 5, lines 61-63 of Shindler et al.).

iii. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Shindler et al. into the system of Challener et al.

iv. The ordinary skilled person would have been motivated to combine the teaching of Shindler et al. into the system of Challener et al. since GUI interface is well known in the art, and is popular.

### ***Conclusion***

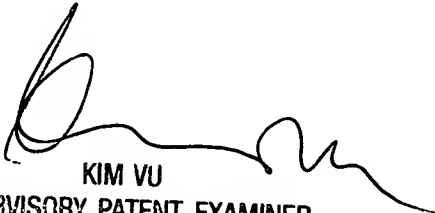
6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph Pan whose telephone number is 571-272-5987.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached at 571-272-3859. The fax and phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 571-272-2100.

Joseph Pan  
May 24, 2005

  
KIM VU  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
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